

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 879

Washington, D. C.

April 18, 1942

CANNERS REQUIRED TO REGISTER AS SUGAR USERS

OPA Has Established April 28 and 29 as Dates for the Filing of Information Blanks and Purchase Applications

Canners are required to register April 28 and 29 as users of sugar and to file on those dates information regarding their past usage of sugar, their stocks on hand, and other particulars. On the same dates they may file applications for sugar purchase certificates. Official forms both for registration and for such application have been prepared by the Office of Price Administration and are being distributed to local rationing boards which will make them available to registrants.

This registration and application is the first step required for obtaining allotments of sugar under the forthcoming sugar rationing program of OPA. In the press release accompanying issuance of the official registration and application forms, OPA stated that the exact percentages that will be allowed to industrial users will be announced prior to the registration dates. Details of the industrial rationing program are expected shortly.

The first requirement is the filling out of the forms. Each canner must fill out two forms. The first, officially designated as OPA Form No. R-310, is designed for registration of canner-users and for the detailed information on stocks on hand and other items. The second form, designated as OPA Form No. R-314 is for making application for sugar purchase certificates authorizing the acceptance of delivery of sugar. Details of both forms, and instructions covering each, are reproduced below.

OPA points out that registrants will be able to obtain sugar as soon as certificates are issued and that there will be no interruption in shipments.

Registration will take place at school buildings where registrars and trade rationing advisers will be present to assist in filling out the blanks. However, OPA officials urge that whenever possible industrial users of sugar fill out their forms in advance. It is required, however, that each registration be signed in the presence of the registrar.

The registration is necessary, OPA states, in order to obtain the information required for determining the amount

of sugar each registrant is entitled to receive under the forthcoming rationing regulations. The certificates authorizing acceptance of delivery of sugar will be issued on the basis of the information furnished in the registration and application forms.

The following is an excerpt from the OPA press release announcing distribution of the required forms:

Registrants requiring sugar for canning fruits, vegetables or juices, for freezing fruits, for curing or canning meats, fish, or poultry, and for feeding bees are required to limit the amount of sugar used per case or other unit of their production, but are not restricted as to the volume they can produce. Industrial users in this category may obtain a "provisional allowance" of sugar equal to the amount they will require in carrying on their business in conformity with the schedule of the regulations which specifies the amount of sugar that may be used for each unit of product. Registrants who receive such allowances are required to report later the actual volume of each product produced to show that their use was in accordance with the authorization.

Those registrants who use sugar either for meals or for food services, or as an ingredient in a manufactured product

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CANNERS ADVISED ON P-115 USAGE

Suggestions Made by WPB Cover Use of Correct Forms and Other Procedure

At the request of the Association the War Production Board has made the following suggestions to canners regarding correct procedure in the use of Order P-115:

1. Canners of fruits and vegetables who are now covered by the provisions of Order P-115 should no longer use the A-10 rating under Order P-100 for their purchases of repairs, maintenance, and operating supplies. Canners should operate under Order P-115 exclusively, using the A-3 rating provided in that order. The reason for this is clearly defined in Paragraph (i) of Order P-100, as follows: "This order is not applicable to persons whose maintenance, repair and operating supply requirements are specifically provided for by any other order."

2. A large percentage of canners are not aware of the fact that it is necessary under Order P-115 to file their PD-81A forms each month, reporting their uses of the A-3 rating for repairs, maintenance and operating supplies. When they were using the A-10 rating under Order P-100 they did not have to file reports, and a great many canners are not aware of the fact that under P-115 it is necessary for them to file reports. The small amount of PD-81A reports coming into

Meetings on Price Regulations Planned

It is understood that the Office of Price Administration plans to hold in the near future a series of meetings which will bring together processors, wholesalers, and retailers for the discussion of price regulations.

the office of the administrators of Order P-115 indicates this, and furthermore, the administrators report that they have talked to purchasing agents of large companies, who were found to be totally unaware that the PD-81A forms must be filed. Paragraph (h) of Order P-115 covers the use of Form PD-81A.

3. Cannery should avoid the improper use of the A-3 rating for repairs and maintenance and operating supplies. In many instances the rating has been misapplied by executing it on orders for replacements and new capital equipment, without first making application on Form PD-285. For example, WPB reports instances where the A-3 rating was executed on orders for new motors, retort crates, computing machines, telephones, strapping wire, electric hoists, and even on a new No. 10 exhaustor. All such misuses of the rating, of course, are violations of Order P-115, and could result in severe complications for the cannery involved.

4. Cannery again are reminded of the fact that the emergency rating A-1-a is not to be used except in case of a break-down during operation.

Winebrenner on Canning Industry Committee

Wirt S. Winebrenner, former president of the Pennsylvania Cannery Association and present coordinator for Pennsylvania of war activities of the canning industry of that State, has been named to the Canning Industry Advisory Committee by the War Production Board. Mr. Winebrenner succeeds F. Hall Wrightson on the committee.

CANNERS REQUIRED TO REGISTER AS SUGAR USERS

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may obtain an allotment computed on the basis of the quantity used during the corresponding period of last year, and a percentage quota to be announced later by the Office of Price Administration.

Allotments will be made for the following purposes:

Meals or food services; (b) bread; (c) other bakery products; (d) cereal products, batters and mixes; (e) confectionery, candy, chocolate, chewing gum and cocoa; (f) ice cream, ices, sherbets, and frozen custards; (g) other dairy products, condensed milk, cheese, etc.; (h) preserves, jam, jellies and fruit butter; (j) production of bottled beverages, flavoring extracts and syrups; (k) specialties, such as desserts, puddings, drink mixes, pickles, table syrups, mince-meat, catsup, chili sauce, salad dressing, soups and tomato sauces; (l) non-food products, such as drugs and medicines, soaps, tobacco, insecticides and leather; and (m) all other industrial uses of sugar not previously specified.

Sugar for these purposes will be allotted under the rationing scheme on the basis of information with regard to the amount of sugar used in 1941 that will be furnished in the registration form. The quantity used during the corresponding period last year will be multiplied by the percentage allotment established by OPA, which will determine the amount of sugar to which the applicant will be entitled.

In the case of sugar for meals or food services, registrants have the option of entering under each month of 1941 either the quantity used in March 1942 or figures of the amount of sugar actually used during each month of last year.

Form for Registration of Industrial Sugar Users

The details required on OPA Form No. R-310 are given below. The following is not a replica of the form but will serve to illustrate what information is called for:

1. Registering unit:
(Store, plant, branch, division, etc., covered by this registration)
2. Address
Number Street City County State
3. Name of owner:
(State whether Individual, Partnership, Corporation, etc.)
4. Address:
Number Street City County State
5. Type of business:
(Restaurant, Hospital, Bakery, Cannery, etc.)
6. Date of commencement of business (if subsequent to January 1, 1941):
7. Present inventory (number of pounds of sugar now owned by registering unit)..... lbs.
8. Check purposes for which the registering unit will make application for a provisional allowance pursuant to Sugar Rationing Regulations:
() Canning Fruits, Vegetables or Juices
() Curing or Canning of Meats, Fish, or Poultry
() Freezing Fruits
() Feeding Bees
()
9. Does the registering unit use sugar for purposes other than those checked in item 8? Yes () No () (If "Yes" enter the information called for in Schedule I.)*

* Schedule I referred to is for registrants who use sugar for meals or for food services, or as an ingredient in specialty products such as jams, preserves, catsup, chili sauce, soups, tomato sauces, pickles, bakery and cereal products, candy, ice cream, etc. On Schedule I these users enter quantities of sugar in pounds used during each month of 1941 for all purposes not covered in item 8 of the form.

CERTIFICATION

(To be made by owner, partner, authorized officer or manager)

Notice:—Section 35 (A) of the United States Criminal Code makes it a criminal offense, punishable by a maximum of ten years' imprisonment, \$10,000 fine, or both, to make a false statement or representation as to any matter within the jurisdiction of any Department or Agency of the United States.

I hereby certify and represent to the Office of Price Administration, an Agency of the United States, that I am the (indicate position) of the owner named below; that the facts herein stated are true; that no similar registration has been made by or on behalf of the registering unit or any establishment constituting a part of such registering unit; and that I am authorized to make the statements herein on behalf of the owner.

Signature: _____

Acting for: _____
(Name of owner)

CERTIFICATION OF REGISTRAR

I hereby certify that I have witnessed the signature above.

Signature: _____
(Registrar)

Instructions for OPA Form No. R-310

This form shall be filed by each institutional and industrial user of sugar who used sugar at any time subsequent to January 1, 1941, and who desires to make application for Sugar Purchase Certificate.

cates on OPA Form R-314. This form should be filled out and presented for filing by the owner or his authorized agent in accordance with these instructions. Assistance may be had, if needed, from the Registrar or from a Rationing Adviser who will be present at the registration site. A copy of this registration should be kept by the owner. Copies of this form and of the Sugar Rationing Regulations may be obtained at any Local Rationing Board or registration site.

Sugar means all types of cane and beet sugars in all forms, including granulated, confectioners, powdered, tablet, brown and soft sugars, as well as liquid sugar, invert sugar, and sugar syrup. Molasses is not included. The weight of sugar in liquid form is computed as the weight of the sugar solids.

1. Registering Unit: If a person owns but one industrial or institutional establishment which uses sugar in its operations, that establishment is the Registering Unit. If a person owns two or more such establishments, the Registering Unit is the establishment or group of establishments selected by the owner to be treated as a single unit for the purposes of the Sugar Rationing Regulations. All the establishments included within a Registering Unit must be owned by the same person, not merely controlled through stock ownership or contractual relationship. After a Registering Unit has been selected, its composition shall remain fixed, unless changed by the Office of Price Administration. If the Registering Unit is composed of two or more establishments, there shall be attached to this form, a list of the establishments included in the Registering Unit, together with the address of each. Establishment means the business conducted at a particular location.

The name or other designation by which the Registering Unit is known should be inserted as Item 1. Thus the name of a Registering Unit may be "Blank Hospital," "Eastern Division, The John Doe Restaurants, Inc.," "Plant Number 9, Jones Canning Corporation," "Blank Prison," "Store No. 11, Candy Shoppes, Inc.," etc.

2. Address of Registering Unit: If the Registering Unit is composed of one establishment, use the address of that establishment. If the Registering Unit is composed of two or more establishments, use the address of the principal business office which directs the operations of the group.

3. Name and Address of Owner: Enter the name and principal business address of the individual, partnership, corporation, or other person (including agencies of the United States of America, the States, and local governments) which owns the Registering Unit.

4. Present Inventory: The Present Inventory (Item 7) includes all sugar the Registering Unit owns, including sugar owned by reason of possession of a bill of lading or warehouse receipt. Present Inventory also includes sugar shipped or stored for delivery to the Registering Unit which is not in the possession of the vendor of the Registering Unit; if sugar sold to the Registering Unit is in the possession of the vendor, it shall not be included in the Present Inventory. A Registering Unit composed of two or more establishments shall include as "owned" all sugar, belonging to the owner, in the possession of its component establishments, as well as sugar in transit to the establishments.

5. Provisional Allowance: The Sugar Rationing Regulations provide that a Registering Unit using sugar for any of the purposes set forth in Item 8 is entitled to apply for a Provisional Allowance on OPA Form R-314.

6. Meals or Food Services: Enter on line (a) of Schedule I the quantity of sugar used during each month of 1941 in connection with the preparation and service of any combination of foods and beverages, regardless of whether the Registering Unit received anything in return. Sugar used in connection with the preparation of foods and beverages which are sold as such rather than as food services should not be entered on line (a), but should be entered on the appropriate lines for such products.

Certification: The Certification shall be signed in the presence of the Registrar by the owner himself, a partner (if owner is a partnership), an officer (if owner is a corporation, association, or similar organization), or the manager of the owner. If the form is signed by a person other than the owner, he shall indicate his capacity and the name of the owner for whom he is acting.

Certification of Registrar: Certification of Registrar shall be signed by the Registrar who witnesses the Certification.

When and Where the Registration Form Should Be Filed: Registration forms must be signed on April 28 or 29, 1942, by the owner of the Registering Unit or by an authorized agent at any registration site—in most cases a high school—designated by the Local Rationing Board which has supervision over the area in which the owner's principal place of business is located. The address of the high school or other place where registration forms should be filed can be obtained from the Local Rationing Board.

Application for Sugar Purchase Certificate

Details required in filling out OPA Form No. 314 are as follows:

1. Registering unit: _____
(Store, plant, branch, division, etc., covered by this application)
2. Address: _____
Number Street City County State
3. Name of owner: _____
(State whether Individual, Partnership, Corporation, etc.)
4. Address: _____
Number Street City County State
5. Type of business: _____
(Restaurant, Hospital, Bakery, Cannery, etc.)
6. New provisional allowance (total from Schedule I) lbs.
7. Provisional allowance from last previous application lbs.
8. Authorized use during past month (attach full report)
..... lbs.
9. Unused portion of last provisional allowance (item 7 minus item 8) lbs.
10. Balance (item 6 minus item 9) lbs.
11. Allotment (total from Schedule II) * lbs.
12. Total (item 10 plus item 11) lbs.
13. Adjustment lbs.
14. Weight value of Sugar Purchase Certificate applied for (item 12 adjusted by item 13) lbs.

* Schedule II referred to here is a form on which the sugar users mentioned in Schedule I will enter "base" monthly quantities of sugar for the corresponding month from Schedule I of Form R-310.

APPLICATION AND CERTIFICATION

(To be made by owner, partner, authorized officer or manager)

NOTICE:—Section 35 (A) of the United States Criminal Code makes it a criminal offense, punishable by a maximum of ten years' imprisonment, \$10,000 fine, or both, to make a false statement or representation as in any matter within the jurisdiction of any Department or Agency of the United States.

I hereby make application for the issuance to the registering unit of a Sugar Purchase Certificate authorizing the acceptance of delivery of sugar in such amount as may be allowed upon the basis of the statements made herein.

I hereby certify and represent to the Office of Price Administration, an Agency of the United States, that I am the _____ (indicate position) of the owner named below; that the facts herein stated are true; that no similar registration has been made by or on behalf of the registering unit or any establishment constituting a part of such registering unit; and that I am authorized to make the statements herein on behalf of the owner.

Signature: _____

Acting for: _____
(Name of owner)

CERTIFICATION

I certify that I have witnessed the signature above and that I have issued to the Registering Unit the following Sugar Purchase Certificate(s) in accordance with the information furnished herein, by or on behalf of the owner.

Signature of Issuing Officer: _____

CERTIFICATES ISSUED

Certificate No.	Weight Value	Effective Date

SCHEDULE I

Enter amount of sugar, estimated in accordance with the Sugar Rationing Regulations, required during the period from the first day of the month in which application is filed to the last day of the succeeding month for the purposes listed; except that if the application is filed in April, 1942, the period shall be from the date of registration to June 30, 1942.

- a. Canning Fruits, Vegetables or Juices lbs.
 b. Freezing Fruits lbs.
 c. Curing or Canning of Meats, Fish or Poultry lbs.
 d. Feeding Bees lbs.
 e. lbs.
 f. lbs.
 g. New Provisional Allowance—Total (enter as item 6) lbs.

Instructions for OPA Form No. R-314

This form shall be filed by each institutional and industrial user of sugar in making application for Sugar Purchase Certificates authorizing him to accept delivery of sugar under the Sugar Rationing Regulations. Only those Registering Units which have been registered on OPA Form R-310 may apply for Sugar Purchase Certificates. This form should be filled out and presented for filing by the owner or his authorized agent in accordance with these instructions. Assistance may be had, if needed, from the Local Rationing Board; or, during the period of registration, from the Registrar or from a Rationing Adviser who will be present at the registration site. Whenever application is made on this form, a copy should be kept by the owner. Copies of this form and of the Sugar Rationing Regulations may be obtained at any Local Rationing Board or registration site.

(The instructions then give a definition of sugar, identical with the definition given in the instructions for OPA Form No. R-310.)

1. *Registering Unit*, 2. *Address of Registering Unit*, and 3. *Name and Address of Owner*, are identical in the instructions for Forms R-314 and R-310.

4. *Computation*: The weight value of Sugar Purchase Certificates applied for is computed by filling in the information called for by Items 6 to 14, inclusive. Leave blank those items which are not applicable to the Registering Unit for which application is being made, but otherwise carry through all steps indicated in connection with these items. Thus, in the first application for any Registering Unit there will be no entry for Item 7. Similarly, a Registering Unit which does not use sugar for any purpose listed in Schedule I will make no entries for Items 6 to 10, inclusive. On the other hand, no entry will be made in Item 11 for a Registering Unit which does not use sugar in the products or services listed in Schedule II.

5. *New Provisional Allowance*: A Registering Unit which uses sugar for the purposes listed in Schedule I should apply for a Provisional Allowance. The Provisional Allowance is determined by entering in Schedule I estimates of the quantities of sugar

necessary for the volume of these products to be produced by the Registering Unit, on the basis of the quantity of sugar which Schedule A of the Sugar Rationing Regulations allows for each unit of product. The total of these quantities is the New Provisional Allowance which should be entered as Item 6.

6. *Authorized Use to Be Reported*: Schedule A of the Sugar Rationing Regulations sets forth the maximum amount of sugar per unit of product which may be used in canning fruits, vegetables or juices; freezing fruits; and curing or canning meats, fish or poultry. Each Registering Unit which receives a Provisional Allowance for any of these purposes is required to make a complete report for each month, showing the volume of product and the quantity of sugar permitted in accordance with Schedule A of the Sugar Rationing Regulations. This quantity of sugar shall be entered as Item 8 of the application filed with or subsequent to the report.

7. *Allotment*: A Registering Unit using sugar for the products or services listed in Schedules II is eligible for an Allotment. To compute this allotment enter in Schedule II under "Base" the quantities for the corresponding month from Schedule I of OPA Form No. R-310. Enter under "Percentage Allotment" the percentages currently in force pursuant to the Sugar Rationing Regulations. The allotment for each purpose is then determined by multiplying each item in the Base column by the corresponding percentage and entering the result as the Allotment in column 3. The total of this column is the Allotment for the month and is to be entered as Item 11.

If the first application is made at the time of the initial registration, it should include the allotment for both May and June of 1942 and both months should be entered in the space provided at the head of Schedule II. To compute this allotment enter under "Base" in Schedule II the sum of the quantities for both of these months of 1941 from Schedule I of OPA Form No. R-310.

8. *Adjustment*: In the first application filed in behalf of the Registering Unit enter as a deduction in Item 13 the Present Inventory declared in Item 7 of OPA Form No. R-310. If the inventory exceeds Item 12 the amount of this excess shall be deducted as the Adjustment in Item 13 of the next application. On subsequent applications other adjustments may be required by the Local Rationing Board to correct mistakes or discrepancies.

Instructions as to signing are identical with both forms also.

Interpretation of Building Restriction Order

Order L-41 issued by the War Production Board for the purpose of limiting construction, has been interpreted to mean that cannerys who have started building, that is, have actually started construction even though it may be only the foundation, may continue their construction without obtaining permission from WPB. In the case of new construction not yet started, the cannery must obtain permission from WPB, provided the contemplated structure will cost more than \$500. Such application should be made on form PD-200. These forms may be obtained from the local office of WPB or the Federal Housing Administration. After filling in the form PD-200, it should be filed with the local FHA office.

Army Invites Bids on Sweet Potatoes

The Quartermaster Depot at 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago, is asking for bids on 845,000 No. 2½ cans of sweet potatoes. Bids will be opened on May 2. The invitation covers the 1942 requirements of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Veterans Administration. Cannerys desiring to submit bids should write or telegraph the Chicago Depot for the necessary bid-forms.

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Corn

Shipments of canned corn out of canners' hands during the months of August, 1941, through March, 1942, were about 8¾ million cases more than during the same period a year ago, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Shipments during March of both years were at about the same level. Stocks on April 1, 1942, were almost three quarters of a million cases less than the figure reported for April 1 last year.

The following table compares stocks and shipments on selected dates:

Stocks:	Cases
April 1, 1942.....	2,951,141
March 1, 1942.....	5,006,645
April 1, 1941.....	3,789,790
Shipments:	Cases
During March, 1942.....	2,145,504
During March, 1941.....	2,170,384
August 1, 1941 to April 1, 1942.....	24,242,374
August 1, 1940 to April 1, 1941.....	15,367,676

In the table below are shown stocks of canned corn in canners' hands on April 1, 1942, by varieties and regions:

	Eastern States	Western States
Cream style:	Cases	Cases
Evergreen.....	70,453	88,173
Narrow Grain.....	78,642	61,651
Country Gentleman.....	20,028	231,552
Crosby.....	28,049	4,036
Golden.....	488,492	726,478
Whole kernel:	Cases	Cases
Bantam Golden.....	129,950	890,428
White.....	54,776	78,424
Total.....	870,399	2,080,742

These statistics of April 1 stocks are based on reports from 90 per cent of the canners who packed sweet corn in 1941, together with estimates for the 10 per cent not reported.

Shipments of canned corn on the cob during March, 1942, amounted to: Eastern States—3,313 cases; Western States—31,132 cases. Total stocks of corn on the cob on April 1, 1942, amounted to 99,190 cases, of which 8,399 cases were held in Eastern States and 90,791 cases in Western States.

Use of Tin by Civilians Further Restricted

Amendments have been passed by the Director of Industry Operations which tighten restrictions on the use of tin by civilians and ease it for military services. One of these restricts all persons except retailers from selling any solder with a tin content of more than 16 per cent, any tin-bearing babbitt metal or tin oxide with these exceptions:

On a preference rating of A-9, or higher.

On a preference rating of A-10, or higher, where the purchase order specifies that the material is to be used for maintenance or repair of existing equipment.

For manufacture of tin cans within the definitions of Conservation Order M-81.

Another amendment removes the limitations on the uses of tin for the manufacture of implements of war which are defined as combat end-products, including, but not limited to, aircraft, ammunition, armament and weapons, ships, tanks, vehicles, and parts to be incorporated in them.

LIMITATION OF ROTENONE ORDERED

WPB Permits Use of Chemical as Spray for Corn and Beans, However

Because imports of rotenone from Malaya and the Netherlands Indies have been cut off, limitations on its use were ordered April 14 by the Director of Industry Operations with issuance of Conservation Order M-133, effective immediately.

The chemical is used as a spray for food crops, particularly peas and beans; as a delousing agent; for household insecticides, cattle and poultry powders and as an ingredient in sprays and soaps for dogs, cats and other household pets.

M-133 permits its continued use as a delousing agent and for food crops other than cotton, tobacco, cranberries, eggplant, cucurbits, onions, peppers and sweet corn. Household uses are prohibited.

The order applies to manufacture of preparations containing rotenone and does not affect the use of such products already manufactured.

Imports of rotenone from Latin America, normally half the United States' supply, are expected to increase sharply next year. Meantime, shipments of pyrethrum, a satisfactory substitute for household uses, continue to arrive from Africa and are not restricted. Text of the rotenone conservation order is as follows:

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

CHAPTER IX—WAR PRODUCTION BOARD; SUBCHAPTER B, DIVISION OF INDUSTRY OPERATIONS; PART 1189—ROTENONE

Conservation Order M-133

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of rotenone for defense, for private account and for export; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

Section 1189.1—Conservation Order No. M-133

(a) Definitions

(1) "Rotenone" means the chemical compound of that name derived from timbo, barbasco, cube or derris root, whether in the form of powder, dust or liquid extract.

(2) "Dealer" means any person, including an importer, manufacturer and farmer's cooperative, selling rotenone or offering rotenone for sale.

(b) Restrictions on Use

Except as specifically authorized by the Director of Industry Operations, no person shall hereafter use rotenone or any product containing rotenone except for one or more of the following purposes:

(1) Use by the Army or the Navy as a delousing agent, or the manufacture of any preparation for such use by the Army or the Navy;

(2) Use in the protection of food crops other than cotton, tobacco, cranberries, eggplant, cucurbits, onions, peppers and sweet corn, or the manufacture of any preparation for such use;

provided, however, that this order shall not be construed to prevent the use by any person of any product containing rotenone for a purpose other than those uses specifically

authorized by this paragraph (b) where such product was manufactured or prepared prior to the effective date of this order.

(c) Restrictions on Delivery

No person shall sell or deliver rotenone or any product containing rotenone if he knows or has reason to believe that it is to be used for a use not permitted by paragraph (b) hereof.

(d) Restrictions on Processing

No person using rotenone in the manufacture of any spray, dust, powder or other preparation intended for a use permitted by this order shall put in process or use rotenone in such manufacture at a rate greater than is necessary to permit him to meet required deliveries of his finished products and to maintain a practicable minimum working inventory of such finished products.

(e) Miscellaneous Provisions

(1) *Applicability of Priorities Regulation No. 1.* This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to the provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 (Part 944), as amended from time to time, except to the extent that any provision hereof may be inconsistent therewith, in which case the provisions of this order shall govern.

(2) *Violations or False Statements.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order or who wilfully furnishes false information to the Director of Industry Operations in connection with this order is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance by the Director of Industry Operations.

(3) *Appeal.* Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance therewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship upon him, or that it would result in a degree of unemployment which would be unreasonably disproportionate compared with the amount of materials conserved, or that compliance with this order would disrupt or impair a program of conversion from non-defense to defense work, may appeal to the Director of Industry Operations. The Director of Industry Operations may thereupon take such action as he deems appropriate.

(4) *Communications to War Production Board.* All reports required to be filed hereunder, and all communications concerning this order, shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to:

"War Production Board
Washington, D. C. Ref: M-133"

(5) *Effective Date.* This order shall take effect immediately and shall continue in effect until revoked by the Director of Industry Operations.

Issued this 13th day of April, 1942.

J. S. KNOWLSON,
Director of Industry Operations

Stocks and Shipments of Green and Wax Beans

Canned green bean stocks April 1, 1942 were 367,814 cases compared with 884,719 April 1 last year. Wax bean stocks, April 1, 1942, were 93,659 cases compared with 200,844 a year ago. Green bean shipments during March, 1942 were 395,873 cases compared with 924,638 last year. Wax bean shipments of 62,253 cases in March, 1942 compare with 107,915 a year ago.

Information Sought on Contemplated Glass Packs

The Association this week sent out questionnaires to obtain information on the contemplated pack of food in glass in 1942. Packers are asked to itemize the approximate number of cases of each food item they plan to pack in glass this year; to list separately, if possible, the number of cases of glass containers that require rubber in their closures, giving the size of the jars, and, if possible, the approximate amount of rubber that will be required for closures.

This information is needed by the War Production Board in its preparation of a rubber-conservation program covering closures for glass-packed foods not covered by Order M-119, issued April 9 by WPB. This order, published in the April 11 INFORMATION LETTER, specified rubber restrictions for closures for a list of designated foods in glass. Other products are now being considered in the rubber conservation program for glass-packed foods.

M-81 Appeals Considered on Individual Basis

Canners packing products listed in Table II of Tin Conservation Order M-81 will be restricted in the pack of these products in 1942 in accordance with the specific provisions of the order, unless exception is made by special permission granted the individual canner. The administrators of M-81 consider appeals for changes in quotas for packing secondary products on the merits of each case. Thus a canner should not assume that he may be granted a quota in a case where he did not pack the item during a base period merely because another canner who has appealed has been given a quota. The basis for granting relief under the hardship clause of M-81 depends entirely on the merits of the individual case in question.

Machinery Freeze Order Exempts Canners

Limitation Order L-83, recently issued by the War Production Board, exempts new, second-hand, or reconditioned packaging machinery for packaging or labeling fruits or vegetables in hermetically sealed containers from prohibitions applying to the purchase of new, second hand or reconditioned units worth more than \$200. The prohibition applies to baking machinery, confectionery, and beverage bottling machinery in the food field, and to packaging and labeling machinery in several other industries, but permits delivery of up to \$1,000 worth of parts for repair or maintenance of a single piece of machinery, or machinery which because of damage, wear and tear, destruction or failure of parts has caused an actual breakdown or suspension or the like. WPB explains that the order is designed to force conversion of machinery plants to war work, to save raw materials, and stop use of new machinery on products considered non-essential.

The order permits delivery of machinery to government war agencies, and also allows purchase and delivery when the purchase order bears a preference rating of A-9 or higher, assigned by a PD-3 or PD-3-a certificate which was countersigned prior to the effective date of L-83, or any A-9 or higher rating assigned on a PD-200 or PD-200-a certificate issued pursuant to Rating Order P-19-h.

Progress of Payroll Savings Plan

Of firms employing 100 persons or more, over 50 per cent have installed payroll savings plans, according to an analysis of reports received by the Treasury Department.

"This record," the Department states, "is considered particularly good in view of the fact that the payroll savings plan campaign did not really get under way until after January 1. However, we are still a long distance from the goal. There are three main jobs ahead: First, to raise the number of all firms operating the plan near the 100 per cent mark; second, to encourage the greatest possible number of employees to participate in the plan; and third, to induce employees to invest under the plan a substantial rather than a mere token amount of their incomes."

The Treasury Department states that its list of firms that have installed the plan probably is not complete, and it desires the names and addresses of firms that have installed or contemplate installing the plan, along with information as to the number of employees participating. The Department contemplates sending to firms employing more than 100 persons a form on which they may report the number and percentage of employees participating, and the amount and percentage of the payroll deducted for bond purchases.

Statistics compiled by the Treasury Department as of April 4, reveal that a total of 55,523 firms have payroll savings plans, of which number 20,114 are firms employing more than 100 persons. The total number of employees exposed to payroll savings plans is 20,695,574, of which 19,305,049 are employees of business organizations and 1,390,525 are employees of governmental organizations.

ORANGE JUICE, HASH OFFERS INVITED

FSCC Announces It Will Receive Bids April 23; Summary of Weekly Purchases

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation announced April 16 that it would receive offers for the sale of canned orange juice, Grade C or better, packed 48 eight-ounce cans to the case for export. Offers must be submitted to the Corporation by April 23 for acceptance the following day. Delivery of accepted offers will be at the direction of FSCC during the period beginning with the date named by the offerer and ending June 30, 1942.

The Corporation also has requested offers for the sale of spot stocks of canned corned beef hash in No. 1 talls or equivalent size cans packed 24 to the case. The Corporation will take up to 5,000 cases. Acceptances will be made on April 25 on the basis of samples submitted with the offer. Offers are to be in the hands of FSCC by April 23.

Since April 4 the Department of Agriculture has announced the purchase of the following canned products in the indicated amounts:

Products	April 4-April 17
Beans, green	5,000 cases
Beets	44,300 do
Carrots	43,440 do
Fish (spots)	60,454 do
Milk, evaporated	1,852,210 do
Pork products	42,107,570 pounds
Spinach	9,600 cases

EXPORT BOX REQUIREMENT ISSUED

Amendment No. 1 to Order M-86-a Includes Revised Specifications for Shipping Cases

The amendment making it mandatory that canners use export shipping cases for the packing of the percentages of their 1942 packs they must reserve for government agencies under provisions of Supplementary Order M-86-a was made effective April 13 by the War Production Board. Text of the amendment follows:

"Any Canner who is required to set aside canned goods pursuant to this Order shall provide himself with the necessary materials to pack such canned goods in export Boxes, which may be Nailed Wooden Boxes, Weatherproof Solid Fiber Boxes, or Wirebound Wood Boxes, at his option, according to specifications attached hereto, except that Nailed Wooden Boxes and Weatherproof Solid Fiber Boxes shall not be wired or strapped except as specifically directed by the purchaser."

The WPB Food Supply Branch explained that if canned goods set aside for the armed forces had to be rejected for lack of satisfactory packing cases, the object of the order would be defeated and consumption of tin would increase without additional canned goods being made available for military purposes.

J. Howard Hamilton, administrator of the order, said that the purpose of the amendment is to make certain that the goods set aside in compliance with the order are not packed in the customary commercial boxes which packers use for domestic sales.

He called the attention of canners "to erroneous rumors that the Government will accept these goods in commercial boxes." "This order is mandatory," he said, "and the WPB expects all canners to provide themselves with the materials necessary to pack these goods in export boxes." Mr. Hamilton added that the Government will pay for the boxes.

This export box requirement for the M-86-a reservations was first announced in the March 28 INFORMATION LETTER, and specifications for the three styles of export cases required were published then. Since that date WPB has revised these specifications in some particulars and written in a few additional requirements. Accordingly, there follows complete text of the official specifications as issued formally with Amendment No. 1 above:

WEATHERPROOF SOLID FIBER BOXES

Weatherproof solid fiber boxes must be of one-piece regular slotted construction, metal stitched body joint; construction in accordance with the following table:

Total weight (exclusive of box)	Minimum thickness of board Inch	Minimum bursting strength Pounds
Not exceeding 42 lbs.	.090	325
Over 42 lbs., but not exceeding 65 lbs.	.100	375

Boards shall further comply with the following waterproofing tests: Specimens 6 x 10 inches, cut from unscored sections of boxes, shall be completely immersed in water for one hour, after which the component plies must not separate beyond 2 inches from the edges of the piece; after total immersion for 2½ hours similar samples must test not less than 50 per cent of the originally specified bursting strength, and must not weigh more than 150 per cent of the weight before immersion.

Bottom flaps shall be metal stitched, to the extent the canners' facilities permit, otherwise bottom flaps shall be se-

curely sealed by gluing over all areas in contact; top flaps shall be sealed by gluing over all areas in contact. The sealed boxes shall be reinforced by two flat or round steel straps each having a joint- or knot-breaking strength of not less than 290 pounds, applied at right angles (over sides, top, and bottom, and over ends, top, and bottom), toward centers of respective panels, but over points of contact of cans with wall of box. The box-maker shall print or clearly mark by knurled impressions which do not impair the strength of the board, approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, to indicate the position of the strapping, and shall print a guarantee of compliance with this specification.

WIREBOUND WOOD BOXES

Shall comply with Federal Specification NN-B-621a, except as follows: Styles 1, 2 or 3 boxes, or boxes with twisted loop closures, may be used. Veneer or sawed boards, of the following thicknesses, may be used:

Total weight (exclusive of box)	Minimum thickness of sides, top, bottom, ends, and liners		
	Group I woods* Inches	Groups II and III woods Inches	Group IV woods Inches
Not exceeding 55 lbs.....	3/16	1/7	1/8
Over 55 lbs., but not exceeding 85 lbs.....	1/4	1/6	1/8
Over 85 lbs., but not exceeding 125 lbs.....	5/16	3/16	1/6

*The following species of Group I may be of the same thicknesses permitted for Groups II or III woods for sides, top, bottom, ends and liners only: Cottonwood, Cypress, Magnolia, Noble Fir, and Spruce.

Cleats shall be not less than 13/16 x 13/16 inches and shall be made of Group II, III or IV woods.

Binding wires shall be not less than No. 15 gauge (.072-inch diameter). Girth wires shall be spaced not more than 6 inches apart. End wires on Style No. 3 boxes shall be spaced not more than 6 inches from cleats or from each other.

Style No. 3 boxes shall have 2 edge liners not less than 1 1/4 inches wide attached to each end perpendicular to (across) the grain of the end boards.

Boxes shall be printed with the name and address of the manufacturer and a guarantee of compliance with this Specification.

NAILED WOODEN BOXES

Boxes shall be new materials of good commercial quality. All boxes shall be made of seasoned lumber having a moisture content not to exceed 18 per cent. The pieces shall show no defects that materially weaken them, expose the contents of the box to damage, or interfere with nailing. No knot or knot hole shall have a diameter exceeding one-third the width of the piece. Surfaces of box parts shall be sufficiently smooth to permit legible stenciling and shall not be splintery. Boxes for weights not exceeding 75 pounds shall be Style 1, Federal Specifications NN-B-621a. Boxes for weights exceeding 75 pounds shall be Style 5 with triangular cleats for round or oval cans and Style 4 for square and oblong cans.

Total weight (exclusive of box)	Minimum finished thickness of ends		Minimum finished thickness of sides, tops and bottoms	
	Group I or II woods Inches	Groups III or IV woods Inches	Groups I or II woods Inches	Groups III or IV woods Inches
Not exceeding 55 lbs....	5/8	9/16	9/32	1/4
Over 55 lbs., but not ex- ceeding 75 lbs.....	3/4	11/16	11/32	5/16
Over 75 lbs., but not ex- ceeding 100 lbs....	3/4	11/16	11/32	5/16

Each side, top and bottom shall be nailed to each end piece with not less than four six-penny cement-coated box nails for Groups I and II woods or four five-penny cement-coated box nails for Groups III and IV woods, spaced not more than 3 inches apart.

Boxes shall be sized to allow approximately one-eighth inch over exact length, width, and height of contents.

The nailed boxes shall be reinforced by two flat or round steel straps, each having a joint- or knot-breaking strength of not less than 290 pounds, applied over sides, top, and bottom, approximately one-sixth the distance from each end of box.

Embargo Ordered on Export Traffic Through Ports

An embargo to prevent the movement of all commercial export freight to all Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports except when a permit has been obtained showing that ship space is available for such freight, was issued April 15 by the Car Service Division of the Association of American Railroads. The purpose of the embargo is to prevent freight from accumulating at various ports.

This embargo, however, does not affect Army, Navy or Lend-lease freight. It also does not affect freight shipments to those ports other than for export.

Before the railroads will accept export freight for shipment, a permit must be obtained from George C. Randall, Manager of Port Traffic, 30 Vesey Street, New York, or his designated representatives located in New Orleans, Atlanta, Houston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, or Seattle. This permit will be issued when a shipper shows that a definite steamship booking has been obtained.

For some months such a permit system has been required in order to move commercial export freight to various Pacific ports and also to New Orleans and certain other ports. In certain cases, permits have been required for the movement of export freight from Atlantic and Gulf ports to certain specified destinations. The embargo issued April 15, however, supersedes all previous ones dealing with export freight.

Canning Industries Nutrition Committee Named

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt has invited the following to serve as members of the Canning Industries Committee: Dr. E. J. Cameron, Director, Research Laboratory, National Canners Association; Dr. F. C. Blanck, H. J. Heinz Company; James McGowan, Jr., Campbell Soup Company; and Miss Isabell N. Young, American Can Company. This committee will act as part of the Food Industry Advisory Committee in an advisory capacity to the Nutrition Division of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare.

Celebration of National Baby Week

A number of packers of canned baby foods are planning participation in the observance of National Baby Week, April 27 to May 3. A related mass display featuring a number of nationally advertised baby products is being installed throughout the country and the manufacturers represented in the display are cooperating in the distribution of free display material as well as in nation-wide newspaper and magazine advertising dedicated to Baby Week.

BILL WOULD LIMIT WAR PROFITS

Measure Before Conference Committee Grants Government Power to Renegotiate Contracts

Broad powers to limit profits growing out of contracts with the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission went before a conference committee of the House and Senate this week. These broad powers were adopted by the Senate as an amendment to the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act. They provide for renegotiation terms to be made the part of any contracts in excess of \$100,000 entered into with the War or Navy Departments or the Maritime Commission. In the case of any contract, each of these government agencies also would be authorized, whenever in their opinion excessive profits have been or are likely to be realized: (1) to require the contractor to renegotiate the contract price, (2) to withhold from the contractor any amount of the contract price which is deemed to represent excessive profits, and (3) in case excessive profits are deemed to have been paid, to take action to recover such amount.

Under these proposed profits limitation powers no allowance for salaries, bonuses, or other compensation paid to officers or employees of the contractor in excess of a reasonable amount, excessive reserves set up by the contractor, nor any other excessive or unreasonable costs may be figured by the War or Navy Department or the Maritime Commission in renegotiating a contract or in determining excessive profits. To ascertain whether unreasonable salaries, etc., reserves, or other costs have been incurred, these agencies would be given the same extensive authority to examine and audit the books and subpoena witnesses and records that are contained in the Second War Powers Act (See INFORMATION LETTER for April 11).

In the form in which the bill passed the House, profits in excess of 6 per cent would be barred by prohibiting any "final payment" of a contract price to any contractor who failed to file with the proper military or naval establishment of the Government a certificate of costs and an agreement for renegotiation of the contract.

War Developments Affecting Cannery

During the week a number of government regulations were issued by various agencies, affecting products that are used in canning operations. The following paragraphs briefly highlight some of these actions:

Coal movements into the eastern seaboard regions have been taken under consideration by the Office of Defense Transportation, which is attempting to offset curtailment of coastwise shipping because of submarine activity in Atlantic waters. Railroad routing has been made necessary for large amounts of coal which formerly moved by water along that coast. Much of the coal that formerly moved by rail to tide-water for transshipment by collier must now move the entire distance to Baltimore, Norfolk, Philadelphia and New England points by rail. The ODT stated April 15, that the railroads will be directed to transport coal in solid trains from points of origin to destinations so as to obviate terminal delays and obtain speedy movement with a minimum amount of railroad equipment.

Farm Machinery Limitation Order L-25, Amendment No. 2, emphasizes the intent of the order to prohibit all sales and

exports of farm machinery and equipment in excess of the quantities permitted to be manufactured.

Typewriter rationing date is postponed from April 13 to April 20 in an amendment to Revised Rationing Order No. 4 which also provides for release of specifically built typewriter writers from manufacturers.

Vitamin A oils blended prior to February 10, may be used without restriction in feeds under a revision of Limitation Order No. L-40, issued April 10. The revised order prohibits as of April 10, the manufacture of any preparation containing more than 5,000 units of vitamin A in the largest recommended adult daily dosage, and the manufacture of feeds containing more than 1,000 units of vitamin A derived from fish or fish liver oils per pound of total ration. However, chicken, turkey, and duck breeding feeds are permitted to contain 2,000 units of vitamin A per pound.

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Peas

Stocks of canned peas in canners' hands on April 1, 1942, were more than two and three quarter million cases less than on the corresponding date in 1941, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. Shipments during the 10-month period—June 1, 1941, to April 1, 1942—were more than five million cases larger than during the same period a year ago. The following table gives comparisons of stocks and shipments:

	1940-41	1941-42
Total Stocks April 1.....	4,421,657	1,739,316
Shipments during March.....	2,376,511	2,242,926
Shipments June 1 to April 1.....	23,667,233	28,808,411

The table below presents detailed reports, by regions and varieties, of stocks on April 1, 1942, and shipments during specified periods:

	Stocks April 1		Shipments during March		Shipments June 1 to April 1	
	1941 Cases	1942 Cases	1941 Cases	1942 Cases	1940-41 Cases	1941-42 Cases
N.Y. and Me.:						
Alaskas.....	25,520	7,900	11,406	3,308	168,781	155,520
Sweets.....	435,960	129,302	229,986	162,935	2,045,023	2,014,223
Mid-Atlantic:						
Alaskas.....	121,247	18,263	115,861	30,096	2,002,112	1,541,873
Sweets.....	56,424	13,682	58,598	31,148	523,648	596,110
Mid-West:						
Alaskas.....	1,335,432	431,165	667,951	584,065	7,438,054	9,113,548
Sweets.....	1,519,226	520,800	663,218	637,630	6,143,831	7,410,407
Western:						
Alaskas.....	5,544	1,965	3,916	988	85,542	84,467
Sweets.....	922,304	616,230	625,575	792,756	5,260,242	7,892,263
Total U. S.:						
Alaskas.....	1,487,743	450,302	799,134	618,457	9,094,489	10,895,408
Sweets.....	2,933,914	1,280,014	1,577,377	1,624,460	13,072,744	17,913,003

1941 Vegetable Pack Statistics Published

Canned vegetable pack statistics for 1941 have been compiled and published by the Association's Division of Statistics. The publication contains comparisons of the packs of various canned vegetables for several years past.

Copies of the bulletin, "Canned Food Pack Statistics: 1941 Part I—Vegetables," have been mailed to members of the Association. Additional copies may be obtained upon request.

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Tomatoes

Stocks of tomatoes in canners' hands on April 1, 1942 amounted to 2,979,903 actual cases compared with 8,040,196 cases on April 1, 1941, while shipments during March, 1942 were 1,389,766 cases compared with 2,057,774 cases shipped during March, 1941, according to an estimate by the Association's Division of Statistics, based on reports from about 95 per cent of the canners packing tomatoes during 1941, together with estimates for those not reporting.

The following table shows in actual cases, by regions, stocks in canners' hands on April 1, 1941 and April 1, 1942 and shipments during March, 1941 and 1942:

Region	Stocks—April 1		Shipments—March	
	1941 Cases	1942 Cases	1941 Cases	1942 Cases
Northeast.....	374,235	202,199	31,898	40,896
Middle Atlantic.....	1,574,241	827,892	732,935	528,778
Mid-West.....	1,382,827	477,497	566,095	280,504
Tennessee-Kentucky.....	249,868	2,445	34,130	9,520
Ozark Territory.....	1,005,762	54,347	266,063	25,208
Western.....	462,721	141,762	104,781	54,869
California.....	2,074,809	1,273,761	310,038	447,538
Southern.....	15,673		11,804	2,453
Total U. S.....	8,040,196	2,979,903	2,057,774	1,389,766

Red Pitted Cherry Stocks and Shipments

As reported in last week's INFORMATION LETTER, stocks of canned red pitted cherries on April 1, 1942, amounted to 94,384 cases (2's and 10's) as compared with 527,407 cases on the same date last year. Shipments during March, 1942, amounted to 131,671 cases compared with 293,289 cases during March, 1941. Space limitations made it impossible to present the detailed breakdown of these stocks and shipments. This detail is given in the following table, compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics:

	1940-41		1941-42	
	No. 2's Cases	No. 10's Cases	No. 2's Cases	No. 10's Cases
Stocks April 1.....	336,733	190,674	48,811	45,573
Shipments for March.....	184,756	108,533	86,849	44,822
Shipments July 1 to April 1.....	1,633,805	1,077,306	871,566	993,158

In the following table are shown stocks of pitted red cherries on April 1, 1942, by regions, together with shipments during March:

	24/2 Cases	6/10 Cases	Misc. Cases	Total Cases
New York and Pennsylvania:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	8,784	7,129	185	16,098
Stocks: unsold.....	8,295	4,324	1,631	14,250
Stocks: total.....	17,079	11,453	1,816	30,348
Shipments for March.....	18,124	9,083	2,916	30,723
Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	20,426	14,228		34,654
Stocks: unsold.....	7,934	6,876	38	14,848
Stocks: total.....	28,360	21,104	38	49,502
Shipments for March.....	67,392	22,275	3,335	93,002
Western States:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	2,083	8,785		10,868
Stocks: unsold.....	1,289	4,231	2,000	7,520
Stocks: total.....	3,372	13,016	2,000	18,388
Shipments for March.....	1,353	12,864	3,787	17,984
Total United States:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	31,293	30,142	185	61,620
Stocks: unsold.....	17,518	15,431	3,669	36,618
Stocks: total.....	48,811	45,573	3,854	98,238
Shipments for March.....	86,849	44,822	10,038	141,709

Fruits and Vegetables in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fruits on hand April 1 were reported by the Agricultural Marketing Administration at 120,076,000 pounds. This quantity was 20,662,000 pounds above that of April 1, 1941, and 33,966,000 pounds above the 5-year average. The net out-of-storage movement during March, 1942, was 22,125,000 pounds compared with 15,449,000 pounds a year earlier and 11,806,000 pounds for the 5-year average.

Stocks of frozen vegetables reported totaled 61,677,000 pounds on April 1, 1942. This quantity was 6,148,000 pounds heavier than the April 1, 1941, holdings. The apparent net out-of-storage movement was 11,568,000 pounds compared with 7,572,000 pounds for the same period a year earlier.

The following table, compiled by the AMA, presents detailed figures and comparisons by varieties on holdings of both fruits and vegetables:

	Apr. 1, 1941 1,000 lbs.	Mar. 1, 1942 1,000 lbs.	Apr. 1, 1942 1,000 lbs.
FROZEN FRUITS:			
Blackberries.....	3,934	4,482	3,577
Blueberries.....	6,408	4,650	4,388
Cherries.....	12,520	26,281	24,242
Logan and similar berries.....	1,064	3,462	2,923
Raspberries.....	10,442	12,324	10,885
Strawberries.....	28,829	41,054	34,234
Other fruits.....	17,751	24,924	22,091
Classification not reported.....	17,857	25,015	17,736
Total.....	99,405	142,192	120,076
FROZEN VEGETABLES:			
Asparagus.....	4,929	4,679	4,127
Beans, lima.....	9,414	13,818	11,644
Beans, snap.....	4,181	4,387	3,484
Broccoli, green.....	1,476	1,875	1,967
Corn, sweet.....	4,112	5,653	4,670
Peas, green.....	20,387	21,882	19,303
Spinach.....	3,426	6,246	5,359
Other vegetables.....	4,943	7,058	6,529
Classification not reported.....	2,661	7,647	4,594
Total.....	55,529	73,245	61,677

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Supplies of green peas on the fresh vegetable market for the week ending April 11, 1942 were smaller than for the corresponding week in 1941, but supplies of snap and lima beans, tomatoes, and spinach were larger, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service, as evidenced by carlot shipments.

Supplies of citrus fruits for the week ending April 11, 1942 also were larger than for the same period last year.

The following table, compiled from statistics of AMS gives detailed comparisons of carlot shipments on certain dates of selected vegetables and fruits:

	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	Apr. 11, 1941	Apr. 11, 1942	Apr. 4, 1942	Apr. 11, 1941	Apr. 11, 1942
VEGETABLES					
Beans, snap and lima.....	36	123	99	2,474	2,508
Tomatoes.....	527	828	597	7,676	7,391
Green peas.....	62	42	37	1,269	1,471
Spinach.....	99	120	287	4,673	5,610
Others:					
Domestic, competing directly.....	1,406	1,613	1,715	38,405	39,409
Imports, origin not specified.....	39	39	60	2,399	3,746
FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic.....	4,562	4,445	4,622	106,042	107,435
Others, domestic.....	122	363	96	15,543	15,096